

Routes to tour in Germany

The Green Coast Route

German roads will get you there — wherever people live and there are sights worth seeing. Old churches or half-timbered houses, changing landscapes or townships. There are just too many impressions, so many people find it hard to see at a glance what would suit their personal taste. Which is why we in Germany have laid out well-marked tourist routes concentrating on a special feature. Take the coast. We

are keen Europeans and happy to share the Green Coast Route with the Dutch, Danes and Norwegians. But we do feel that we in the north-west of Germany have the most varied section of the route. Offshore there are the North and East Frisian Islands. Then there are the rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems. There are moors and forests, holiday resorts with all manner of recreational facilities. Spas, castles and museums. And

the Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg with their art galleries, theatres and shopping streets. Come and see for yourself the north-west of Germany. The Green Coast Route will be your guide.

- 1 Neuhaarlingslele
- 2 A Frisian farmhouse in the Altes Land
- 3 Bremen
- 4 The North Sea

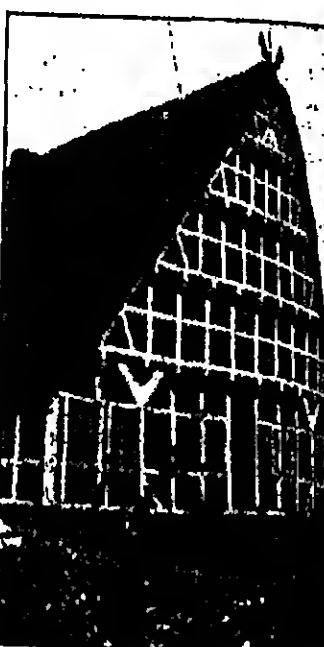
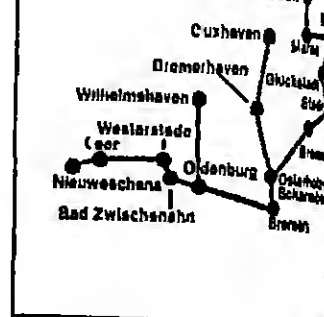
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Europe haunted by spectre of nuclear battleground

Frankfurter
Neue Presse

The possibility of a nuclear war being limited to Europe is a constantly recurring feature of the arms race and disarmament debate.

It is a topic as old as Nato itself. The moment the West joined forces to counter the Eastern threat America's European allies were worried the United States might leave them in the lurch.

They also feared, time and again, that America might be tempted to wage war in Russia in Europe.

The various deterrent doctrines that have prevailed in Nato's strategic thinking over the years have been drawn up only to make US guarantees appear more credible to the Russians and to America's allies.

Whenever the Americans worked on an overall deterrent many were led by the nose to leave the door open to their own devices to save their own skins.

The emergence of Eurostrategic weapons now presents an opportunity of limiting the spectre of a war limited to Europe.

It is advisable to take a constant look at the probability or likelihood of any such limited engagement.

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Finally now the Russians have taken threatening the Europeans that it will happen if they allow the Americans to offset the advantage the Soviet Union enjoys by virtue of the arms race. The first question one must ask is whether this limited war might be waged. It extends from the Atlantic to the

Would it be possible to limit fighting to between the Atlantic and the Elbe, as Soviet Defence Minister Ustinov has lately sought to suggest?

It is hardly likely that the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and, above all, the western part of the Soviet Union could be kept out of the action.

Between them they are both Moscow's major allies and the part of the Soviet Union that accounts for a crucial share of Russia's industrial and agricultural potential.

So the Soviet Union would be clearly at a disadvantage if it were to allow a limited war to be waged in Europe that would be sure to weaken Russia decisively.

Right from the first engagement the Soviet Union would need to try to drag the United States into the fray.

America has a substantial military establishment stationed in Europe as an earnest of its guarantees. The United States could not possibly sacrifice US manpower in Europe without hitting an eyelid if the Soviet Union were to try to take Western Europe by surprise.

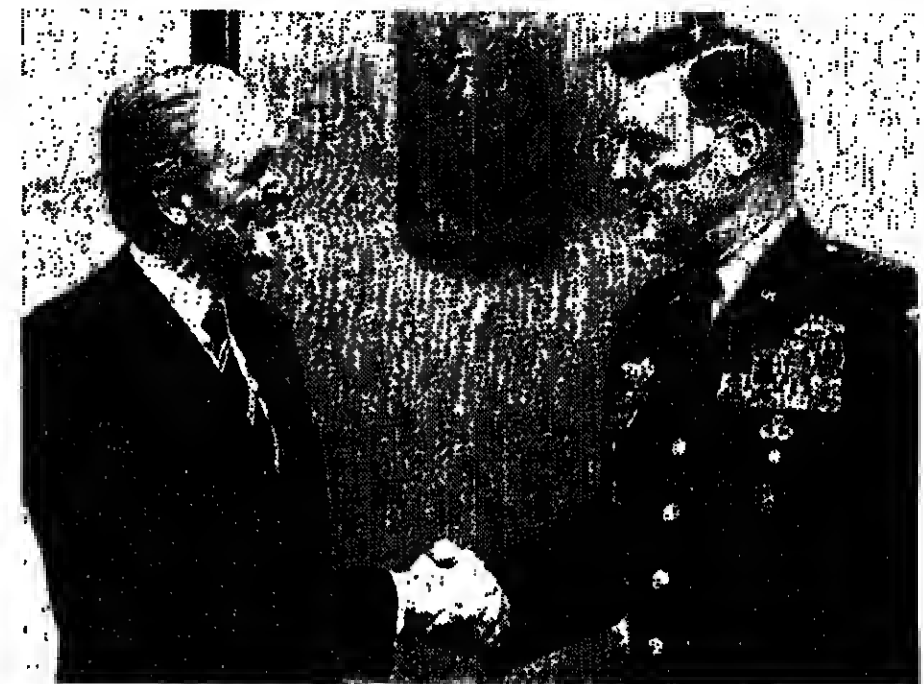
So both superpowers have every good reason for seeking to avoid a clash in Europe, as 110 years of all people realised shortly before his end.

On being shown impressive film footage about the V 1 and the V 2 he seems to have immediately appreciated the future significance of what were the first long-range missiles.

Once weapons of this kind had been fully developed, he said, it would no longer be possible to fight wars in Europe because there would no longer be enough room.

Moscow, let it be added, is still a part of Europe.

The danger of destabilisation lies elsewhere, in the evident inability of the



A soldier says goodbye

General Frederick Kroesen, the Supreme Commander of the American land forces in Europe, is retiring. He makes his official goodbye to Germany here to President Karl Carstens in Bonn. General Kroesen, who survived a terrorist assassination attempt in Heidelberg in 1981, is to be succeeded by General Glenn K. Otis. (Photo: AP)

great powers to do without new developments.

The latest news is that both America and Russia are developing new anti-missile systems, and it hardly matters whether they are anti-missile missiles or rely on laser technology.

The risk remains that one power might establish a lead over the other for a longer period.

The underdog might feel dangerously insecure, while the other could succumb to the temptation to make use of its advantage while the going was good.

This state of affairs demonstrates, moreover, that for reasons of mutual mistrust the world powers are simply not prepared to abide by agreements reached on renouncing one thing or another.

As long as there are no overall, global agreements of this kind the quest to strike a balance in existing, as it were, "conventional" sectors must be maintained.

The Soviet bid to make the Pershing 2 out to be a first-strike weapon and a threat to the balance of power is a burlesque lie and a deliberate attempt to disinform.

The US missiles lack the range to be any such thing. It is only capable of reaching targets on the western perimeter of the Soviet Union.

Disinformation and intimidation are also the aims of the assertion that there is an urgent threat of war being waged on the backs of a handful of carefully chosen and strictly limited Europeans.

The greatest deterrent is still the total incalculability of each and every armed conflict in Europe, especially as Europe is of vital importance to both superpowers.

If anything, it is even more vital for the Soviet Union that it is for the United States, which is self-sufficient.

Hans-Joachim Nitz
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 April 1983)

Soviet threat a bid to foil missiles plan

has stationed, threatening Western Europe both militarily and politically.

In spelling out the Soviet retaliation potential he did a number of fellow-travellers in Western Europe a disservice.

Soviet retaliation for the deployment of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles, he said, would be no means be limited solely to Western Europe.

It would inevitably extend to the United States too.

The claim that Washington plans to use missile modernisation as a means of

decoupling Western Europe from joint defence and waging a nuclear war limited to Europe happens to be part of the stock-in-trade of anti-American propagandists.

The offers of disarmament and renunciation of the use of force made in Prague are by no means uninteresting, but they call for careful analysis.

As long as the Soviet Union uses inaccurate figures to the Vienna troop cut talks and shirks at Madrid its humanitarian and political obligations arising from the Helsinki accords the West should remain sceptical.

Moscow could demonstrate its willingness to disarm much more convincingly by dismantling a missile belt that threatens all Western Europe.

That is a move that would end Nato's missile modernisation plans once and for all.

(Der Tagespiegel, 9 April 1983)

WORLD AFFAIRS

Despite Gromyko, door to missiles compromise has not seen slammed

A new coalition has emerged in Bonn: the coalition of the disappointed.

The man behind the mood is Andrei Gromyko, the longest-serving Soviet Foreign Minister and thus the most experienced advocate of the Soviet Union's foreign and security policy interests.

His reaction to President Reagan's suggestion for an interim agreement for the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles has triggered off criticism in (almost) all of Bonn's political parties.

Only the Greens remain silent, a logically consistent tactically considering that they regard the NATO double-decision as incorrect anyway.

No matter who suggests an interim agreement, they cannot expect support from this newcomer to the Bundestag.

The Greens, who are apparently backed on this point by Oskar Lafontaine, member of the SPD's national executive, are also holding back on commentaries on the negative reactions to the proposals.

However, political realities are not as uncomplicated as that. It looks as if the two superpowers have decided to conduct a large part of their negotiating via public speeches and press conferences, detouring as it were the conference table via public opinion.

Doubts are in order as to whether this approach is conducive to success in Geneva, with prestige and loss of face at risk if compromises backfire.

A solution will certainly not be reached if both sides remain inflexible.

Ever since 30 November, 1981, the United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating in Geneva on land-based, nuclear "greater-distance medium-range missiles", i.e. those which can travel between 1,000 and 5,500 kilometres (INF talks).

The start to negotiations was made possible after the Soviet Union, despite statements to the contrary made to Chancellor Schmidt in June 1980, declared itself willing to go to the conference table.

It then took another year of deep-rooted reservations by President Reagan towards the Soviet Union in general and towards arms control in particular before talks actually got under way.

Ever since, both negotiating partners have been unable to resolve the central problem: defining the term "balance of power" in such a way as to make it understandable to both sides and thus turn it into an acceptable premise for agreement.

The Soviet Union is basically unchanged in its opinion that this balance already exists and that the scheduled deployment by NATO of medium-range missiles in Western Europe would upset this equilibrium at the expense of the Soviet Union.

During a press conference in which Andrei Gromyko replied to President Reagan's suggestion of a compromise solution in Geneva, this assessment of the situation was again reinforced.

However, there are a few things the Soviet Union must explain in this respect: In May 1978, the Soviet Union also felt that there was a balance of power. Then it had over 108 SS-20 launchers.

Today, there are 350 of these systems



ready for operation. It can be presumed that each of the launching platforms has at least one triple-warhead missile. This potential is pretty impressive.

NATO, on the other hand, only has plans for the deployment of 572 single-warhead missiles beginning in autumn this year in accordance with the NATO double-decision.

France is only country which today already has 18 of the land-based nuclear medium-range missiles of the kind being discussed in Geneva. The figures therefore speak for themselves.

They certainly do not present a firm footing for Gromyko's diagnosis of a balance of power.

His main argument, therefore, is of a more fundamental political nature.

The Soviet Union lays a twofold claim: first, to being a world power of equal status to the USA; and second, to ensuring its position of superiority in Europe.

Both claims are to be reflected in terms of military capacity.

In this respect, however, the nuclear potentials of France and Britain have a pretty important say in the matter.

The modernisation programme

under way will mean that these two countries alone will possess over 1,000 medium-range nuclear warheads by the mid-1990s.

This shows that negotiations which are limited to the Soviet-American balance of power alone will ultimately prove inadequate.

The zero option put forward by President Reagan in November 1981, supported by his Allies, was hushed especially on this bilateral approach.

Reagan and his supporters have taken almost two years to show signs of compromise at the conference table.

Hopefully, the new move will pave the way for the future.

On 29 March, one day before the Easter break, US-negotiator Paul Nitze brought a new three-point plan to the Geneva talks.

The primary aim is to achieve an interim agreement on low a level of armament as possible.

To this end, Washington agrees to cut down the number of its warheads providing the Soviet Union agrees on a ceiling level valid for both parties.

The zero option will still remain on the conference table, not so much as a package deal but as a permanent reminder of the ultimate objective behind the interim agreement.

The latter is to be regarded as a first step towards the removal of all medium-range nuclear missiles.

Soviet poser: are 27 Pershings better than 54?

these "hawks" by his own ideological stance.

Political pressure at home, however, the bulging opposition of the freeze movement, and his own ambitions to serve another term as President prompted the President into showing signs of greater flexibility.

The new American move is certainly late in coming. And what is more, it's still pretty vague: no concrete facts and figures yet.

It looks as if Reagan is leaving it up to the Soviets to make the next move and come up with a counterproposal.

If they don't it will be easier to pass the buck when looking for a scapegoat for the failure of talks in Geneva.

This may not be the most favourable line of negotiation and Reagan may find it hard to stay this course.

US-negotiator, Paul Nitze, is going to have to lay his cards on the table pretty soon and deliver some kind of draft compromise solution from the West.

At first glance, and even at second, the Soviet reaction is not all that encouraging.

Gromyko reiterated what Moscow has been saying for months: If new US weapons are deployed in Western Europe, the Soviets will have to resort to "countermeasures".

The Soviet Foreign Minister referred to the Reagan proposal as quite simply "unacceptable".

And even if he didn't make any threats, or conjure up horror visions of

According to the third point, negotiators should make efforts to publish the precise number of warheads covered by such an agreement.

Admittedly, there is nothing new about this suggestion, but it is now being stuck to well-worn criteria.

There is no taking into account third-party systems, i.e. no British and no Chinese involvement.

Furthermore, the agreement is of global application, which means there will be no shifting of the Europe to Asia via relocating the deployment.

Finally, reliable verification facilities are demanded to ensure that the parties abide by the agreement.

Gromyko has already rejected the idea of global application, referring to the Soviet Union's security interests in Asia, in particular vis-à-vis the power China.

Harsh words were uttered in regard to the failure to include the United Kingdom and France in the talks on British missiles in the final solution.

However, the Soviet Foreign Minister Joseph Strauss should not have been slammed shut for his empty compromise.

Even in the eventuality of a solution this year, Gromyko threatened to break off negotiations.

The path is still free to a final solution.

Both sides must now start to look at other security interests more and thus remain willing and seek a compromise.

The invitation to Chancellor Schmidt to visit the Soviet Union in May can also be seen as a signal of the readiness to negotiate.

But, however, it must be said that no government party has ever made as few promises as the CDU/CSU in the last election.

In the contrary. All the conservatives are united in a tightening of belts. Deeds, or perhaps because of it, the conservatives won.

Helmut Kohl, who likes to think of himself as Adenauer's "grandson and heir," actually thinks in the same simple categories as his great idol: What can we do for our next aim now? "What can sensibly be done?" (Jaspers).

In his election campaign, Kohl called for "honesty." Max Weber said: "Every individual and the nation as a whole is duty-bound to exercise self-discipline and truthfulness."

This also delineates the framework on which this coalition agreement rests. "In political thought and in philosophy, utopias are the means with which to get a clearer grasp of the significance of realities and make the way to an optimum palpable." (Jaspers)

Like Adenauer in the 1950s, Kohl's election victory in March gave him "the power to risk the extraordinary, though also risking his position of power." (Jaspers)

This is an exact description of Chancellor Kohl's political position. It is also a yardstick by which to measure him; but the coalition paper does not exactly set high standards.

With all this in mind, it is well worth while addressing another Karl Jaspers quote to the chancellor: "Does he say and do what the people in this situation unconsciously demand? Does he face the people as a paragon of frankness and truthfulness? Does he awaken sound impulses in the citizens? Does he lend impetus to the earnestness of the public spirit?"

Using this as a yardstick, the coalition agreement falls short. It is a programme of sober rationalism, written in a style of pragmatic self-moderation and almost embarrassingly "normal" in places. It is more serviceable than inspiring, and there is no sign of vision.

And Strauss, the political fundamentalist, has acted on the principle that politics in general, coalition talks in particular, should be based on the art of the possible. In this way, he achieved more than he had expected.

Forgoing a cabinet post in Bonn, he achieved more conservative policy than less liberalism. To sum up: Kohl

Programme tries to reconcile issues that are not reconcilable

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HOME AFFAIRS

Rapid coalition agreement results in document full of ambiguities



prevailed but Strauss ensured that influence remains.

Here again we have a compromise between the CDU, whose profile has always been somewhat blurred, and the strongly etched Bavarian CSU.

Still, the CDU succeeded in articulating its sympathy for the FDP while the CSU prevailed in insisting that "The Change" be implemented. The FDP successfully stood its ground in between.

Nobody who has analysed this paper can seriously claim that the parties to it have presented the German people with "an historic concept."

The word "reform" that was so badly overruled by the first SPD-FDP government (1969-1972) is conspicuous through its absence in the present paper.

The coalition partners deliberately did not artificially streamline their programme. All their plans, arguments and agreements are based on a concept of politics to the effect that hectic frenzy is no programme.

The coalition leaders have thus adopted a stance as formulated by Karl Jaspers in his remarks on Max Weber's political philosophy: Think of the future while doing what is necessary at the moment.

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was cemented by cautious declarations of intent. There are formulations such as "It is agreed that a structural reform of the social security pensions scheme is necessary."

Consensus also exists on "the necessity to encourage foreigners to return to their home countries by permitting them to capitalise their social security claims."

The same applies in the economic policy sector: "The federal government asserts its market economy position in foreign affairs and its domestic market policy in Europe."

The maximum of consensus was achieved in the fiscal policy field where the parties to the agreement also seem most determined to follow through: "The fiscal policy must above all bolster the beginning economic upturn and promote growth impulses that will improve the employment situation."

The sections dealing with the budget and fiscal policy are the most concrete. But a closer look at the paper shows few political highlights in this respect.

In parts of the paper the coalition parties seem to be trying to encourage themselves, using such formulations as "should," "will" or indeed "must" to prevent themselves from seeking a way out.

For example: "Wherever possible, investment spending should remain unaffected by the cutbacks."

6 Lacklustre political hodgepodge of intent declarations and catchphrases

Or: "There must be no shift of burdens from the federal government to the states."

Or: "We will prepare a new income tax rate that will provide relief for the citizen."

The paper then becomes quite concrete on the issue of consolidating the budget: "It is necessary to consolidate federal, state and municipal budgets. Public sector budgets will be improved to the tune of DM38bn to DM40bn between 1984 and 1986, meaning an annual rate of DM6.5bn to DM7bn for the federal budget, DM4.8bn for the states and about DM1.5bn for the municipalities."

The paper is rather accommodating on the issue of the surtax for higher earners: "The surtax is to be levied at the present rate not only for 1983 and 1984 but also for 1985. It is not to be repaid after four but after seven years, i.e. in 1990, 1991 and 1992."

And, finally, the disenchanted citizen is told that he will get no interest on the surtax even under the new arrangement for a later repayment.

Incidentally, the loss in interest corresponds to the amount of the levy.

This is a shaky compromise and there are indications that harsh disputes between the coalition partners have already been programmed.

Deutschlandpolitik and foreign affairs were probably the easiest issues to agree on — at least in outline. But nothing has been laid down in writing.

Security policy has in any event never been a bone of contention between the conservatives and the FDP. They are agreed on upholding the two-track NATO decision and determined to deploy the new generation of intermediate range US missiles should no agreement be reached in Geneva.

The paper says surprisingly little about new initiatives in Bonn's Europe

Continued on page 7

Fraud trial: allegations of biased, singing, tennis-playing judges

The struggle Herstatt Bank trial continues. Three prison sentences have been handed down on charges of fraud and conspiracy to commit fraud involving millions of marks.

As three further accused continue in the dock, the trial is still thick with accusations. So far:

● Two judges have been dismissed on the grounds of bias

● Another judge has been accused of being biased because he played a tennis match with one of the accused who was out on bail.

● A psychologist accused the same judge of lacking credibility.

● Two judges are alleged to have sung a duty on the courthouse steps about another of the accused.

The court's first sentences (the case has been running for four years) only just beats the statute of limitations.

More accusations have been levelled at some of the defence lawyers who were said to be dragging out the hearing in a deliberate attempt to gain acquittals through the statute of limitations.

Self-employed foreign exchange dealers Norbert Arden and Bruno Blaeser have been respectively given seven-and-a-half and three-and-a-half years' prison.

The bank's own foreign exchange dealer, Bruno Heinen, received four years and nine months. They were charged with fraud, and collusion to commit fraud.

The background: On 26 June 1974, the privately owned Iwan D. Herstatt Bank in Cologne was ordered closed by the Federal bank supervision authority in Berlin. The public prosecutor's office investigated the bank for nearly three years, charging the accused with fraud and collusion to commit fraud on 28 October 1977.

According to the prosecution, the foreign exchange speculations of the accused endangered the money of the depositors of both the Herstatt Bank and the Zentralbank in Vienna, causing heavy losses.

When the Herstatt Bank collapsed, the damage was estimated at more than DM1bn though the actual loss suffered by the Herstatt Bank was DM230m.

The beginning of the trial on 23 March 1979 saw eight people in the dock: Iwan D. Herstatt, a personally liable partner in the banking firm; Bernhard von der Goltz, a senior executive; Heinz Hedderich, head of the foreign exchange department; Dany Dattel, foreign exchange dealer; Kurt Wickel, head of the monetary investment department; foreign exchange dealer Bruno Heinen; and the self-employed foreign exchange dealers Arden and Blaeser, who operated from Frankfurt.

The key figure in this foreign exchange roulette, who juggled with billions, Dany Dattel, was certified as suffering from chronic phobias as a result of concentration camp experiences in his childhood and exempted from standing trial.

Reports that Dattel is now privately speculating on foreign exchange markets have not been confirmed.

After 50 trial days, Iwan D. Herstatt was also exempted from trial on health grounds. The charges against him have been dropped.

DIE ZEIT

Herstatt, who claims to be a pauper, regards himself as the actual victim of the fraud.

The fact that he nevertheless continues to live in Cologne's posh Marienthal suburb is attributed to family support.

There were recent newspaper reports to the effect that Herstatt was trying his hand at selling sparkling wine. Other than that, little is known about his present activities and the man who was once the focal point of Cologne society is clearly out of the limelight.

There was a time when it was the thing to have an account with the Herstatt Bank which nobody would touch with a barge pole today.

In a race against the statute of limitations that would have stopped any further prosecution, the court split the trial of the six remaining defendants into two parallel but separate proceedings.

The fraud committed by Arden, Blaeser and Heinen dates back to 1973 and was due to full under the statute of limitations this summer. Speed in arriving at a sentence was therefore essential.

The crimes with which von Goltz, Wickel and Hedderich have been charged will not be protected by the statute of limitations until mid-1984, leaving the court some time to arrive at a verdict.

In sentencing Norbert Arden, Bruno Blaeser and Bruno Heinen, the court said it had conclusive evidence that Arden and Blaeser had defrauded the Zentralbank, Vienna, of about DM7m and that the three together had fraudulently caused the Herstatt Bank to lose about DM69m.

The foreign exchange speculations invariably followed the same pattern. In

dollar futures deals, the bank sold short, hoping that the dollar exchange rate would go down by the time it had to deliver.

Suppose the bank sold £1bn on 31 March 1973, to be credited to the buyer on 30 June of that year at DM3 per dollar. If, as the dealers expected, the dollar exchange rate was down to DM2.50 by 30 June, the bank would have stood to make a profit of DM500m.

But that was a high risk game for if the dollar exchange rate rose to DM3.50, the bank would have lost DM500m.

Before the spectacular losses that led to the closure of the Herstatt Bank became evident, the three had already helped themselves.

As long as the dollar exchange rate declined, the three speculated for the Herstatt Bank and the Zentralbank, but, by cooking the books, managed to manipulate the lion's share of the profits into their own accounts. This is the way the court saw it.

The Herstatt trial is regarded as the most difficult and complicated economic crime trial in Germany's history.

The intricate foreign exchange deals have not only hampered the investigation but made the trial itself drag on; and the defence used every legal trick to lengthen the proceedings in an effort to get acquittals through the statute of limitations.

In many instances, the prosecution claimed that the defence lawyers were obstructing the course of justice.

The defence, on the other hand, maintained that the two separate trials had been downgraded to a farce.

There were many tugs-of-war between the defence and the prosecution over the defending lawyers' motions to have individual judges on the panel dismissed on the grounds of bias.

Had the motions been upheld, the trial would have been lengthened to the

Construction scandal fugitive arrested in West Indies

Former Berlin construction tycoon Dietrich Garski, 52, fugitive after the financial scandal that indirectly toppled the SPD/FDP Berlin government in 1981, has been arrested in the Dutch Antilles in the West Indies.

Berlin, which had guaranteed Garski's bank loans in connection with a Middle East construction project (in the end throwing DM25.8m of good money after bad), lost a total of DM93m.

The Bonn Justice Ministry is now negotiating Garski's extradition with the Dutch government. An international arrest warrant was issued for Garski in 1982.

Dietrich Garski, a card-carrying FDP member, was last seen in Berlin on 8 December 1980, a week before the public prosecutor issued a search warrant for his company, Bautechnik KG.

The people who saw him that day believed to have been executive of Berliner Bank, the bank that later had to write off the loans made to him. In apparent holiday mood, he was checking in for a flight to Zurich.

Since there was no arrest warrant for him at that time, he was able to soak up

the Bahamas sun together with his former secretary, unmojoled by the law.

When some nosy newsmen found him in the Bahamas, he packed his bags and went to Toronto, Canada, via Australia. He had excellent contacts in Toronto where, in 1972, he had invested DM43m in a bank, and had other commercial interests.

After the Interpol arrest warrant of July 1982 was issued, Toronto got too hot for him. Using a forged German passport, he managed to escape to Miami and from there to the Antilles, where he was arrested.

His arrest could provide the former Berlin Senator, which was toppled by his machinations, with an opportunity to rehabilitate itself in the course of court proceedings.

"The mills of justice grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small," ex-Berlin Mayor Dietrich Stobbe (SPD) and now Berlin member of the Bundestag, told the New York correspondent of *Die Welt*.

Continued on page 5

point where the accused were off scot-free.

Two judges were actually from the panel because they became obvious.

One of them, Achim von Goltz, called one defence lawyer a "bitch"; and the other, Hans-Joachim Hedderich, dismissed because he had an expert who was already a stockholder, helping him millions in damage claims.

Since last summer, the trial had before a panel without judges.

This means that if only one of the three-man panel became a defendant, the trial would have had to be discontinued on grounds of bias.

This can still happen despite Barzel's political dream come true that all motions of bias were rejected so far.

A higher court could still reject or the other of the motions. In 1972, he failed to unseat Chancellor-exchange dealers will appeal.

This means that a higher court in this country as a "constructive" vote of no confidence, between Judge Christoph Quilp Barzel: "You have to be able to take this sort of thing, and that's the judge's job."

After the match with the who was free on bail, the trial to have discussed the trial possible verdict over a hour. He told that he was not confident in the verdict. This was a somewhat unusual as it turned out - it pressed at all.

In court, Judge Eggert told the Lord that he would have a lot to do with colours in his life and then admitted having played tennis. The tennis match alone enough to disqualify him for incident prompted the defence in a psychologist's opinion, men's credibility.

The psychologist certified Barzel for intra-German affairs, a post he held 20 earlier under Konrad Adenauer.

Commenting on Judge Eggert's did not examine, the said that his statements lacked credibility. This is only one of the many incidents in this trial.

Later, Heinen's lawyer dismissed his own client's credibility in the wake of the scandal) also plus his

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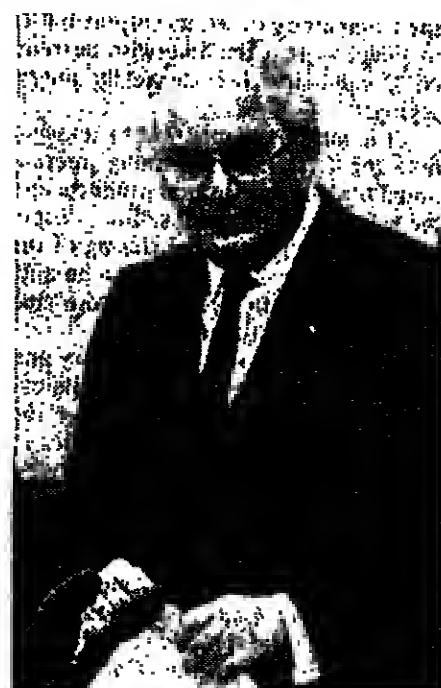
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Wolfgang Hoffmann (Die Zeit)

PEOPLE

Barzel, the man who almost became Chancellor

Hamburger Abendblatt



Helmut Barzel (Photo: Sven Simon)

Helmut Barzel, the new Bundestag Speaker, has endured more change of fortune than most politicians. He has come through unscathed, becoming Speaker of the Bundestag.

Barzel's political dream come true that all motions of bias were rejected so far.

A higher court could still reject or the other of the motions. In 1972, he failed to unseat Chancellor-exchange dealers will appeal.

This means that a higher court in this country as a "constructive" vote of no confidence, between Judge Christoph Quilp Barzel: "You have to be able to take this sort of thing, and that's the judge's job."

After the match with the who was free on bail, the trial to have discussed the trial possible verdict over a hour. He told that he was not confident in the verdict. This was a somewhat unusual as it turned out - it pressed at all.

In court, Judge Eggert told the Lord that he would have a lot to do with colours in his life and then admitted having played tennis. The tennis match alone enough to disqualify him for incident prompted the defence in a psychologist's opinion, men's credibility.

The psychologist certified Barzel for intra-German affairs, a post he held 20 earlier under Konrad Adenauer.

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H. Karutz/F. Diederichs (Die Welt, 7 April 1983)

1980 after a long illness. His only daughter, Claudia, committed suicide in 1977.

Today, Barzel gives the impression of a man at peace whose past experience has added to his wisdom.

The days when Bonn regarded him as the epitome of the smooth and glib politician are long gone.

His political creed has been outlined in his book *Unterwegs. Woher und Wohin?* (En Route. Whence and Whither?)

Wrote Barzel: "By never tiring in demanding human rights for all Germans and fighting for more liberties we can prove that there is a renewed Germany."

Einar Koch (Hamburger Abendblatt, 29 March 1983)

Windelen, a quiet politician who sometimes thumps the table

Heinrich Windelen (CDU), who succeeds Rainer Barzel as Minister for Intra-German Affairs, is generally regarded as one of Germany's less vociferous politicians.

But he has been known to thump the table when addressing various organisations of German repatriates from the East.

Windelen was born in Silesia in 1921. He is a Catholic and is married with four children.

He joined the CDU in 1946 and has been a member of the Bundestag since 1957, and is one of that older generation of MPs who manage to get along without much image building.

In the previous Bundestag, he was one of the four deputy speakers.

Windelen is qualified for his new post not only through his extensive parliamentary experience. Initially concerned with refugee work. He was also Bonn Minister for Repatriates, Refugees and War Invalids from February to October 1969, when the ministry was dissolved.

Barzel's first wife, Kriemhild, died in



Heinrich Windelen (right) faces Bundestag Speaker Rainer Barzel as he is sworn in as Minister of Intra-German Affairs. At his elbow is Chancellor Kohl. (Photo: AP)

It was during that time that the extensive *Lastenausgleich* legislation (governing compensation) was drafted.

Windelen was a tough opponent of the SPD-FDP *Ostpolitik* in its early stages and canvassed CDU/CSU MPs to persuade them to abstain in the voting on the treaty with Moscow.

He was also an outspoken opponent of the Warsaw Treaty because of the Oder-Neisse line issue which the treaty left open, thus meeting Polish demands.

Windelen has always held top posts in the CDU. He has been a member of the national executive committee since 1965 and was deputy CDU/CSU floor leader for more than ten years.

In 1977 he became the chairman of the Bundestag budget committee (after giving up the chairmanship of his party's Westphalia-Lippe chapter in favour of Kurt Biedenkopf). Due to the limited scope given to the minister for intra-German affairs (German-German policy is drawn up at the Chancellery), Windelen will be inclined to assert himself in his new office.

(Santbrücker Zeitung, 31 March 1983)

New farm chief comes out of the blue



Ignaz Kiechle (Photo: Wenz)

strict sense. He comes from the Oberallgäu, the place reputed to have Germany's most contented cows.

In other words, he is a sort of Bavarian Swabian and as a result quite different from Hübner and Ertl, both of whom are full-blooded Bavarians.

But unlike his predecessors, Kiechle is a true working farmer. Before being elected to the Bundestag in 1969, he ran a 14-hectare dairy farm that has been in his family since 1732.

He still lives on the farm when not in Bonn, though he now has it worked by neighbouring farmers.

He intends to keep it in case one of his four children (a boy and three girls) decides to take up farming.

Kiechle was the managing partner of an agricultural publishing house until becoming a cabinet member.

He is unlikely to attack the EEC system of farm subsidies, illogical though it might be, nor is he likely to change the Ministry's consumer policy or take any determined ecological and animal protection action.

Kiechle has no problems with his party, either specialised or general. But he is also no trumpeter of his party's virtues. He prefers to work inconspicuously, with a strong sense of purpose.

Rudolf Grasskopf (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 10 April 1983)

Battle for the stomachs of the world: grains of truth on both sides

The head-on collision over farm exports between the USA and the EEC was predictable; yet the policy makers on both sides feel that their actions have been right.

"I'm always surprised to see how the Community gets unjustly criticised for its agricultural policy — especially by the USA," says Paul Dalsager, member of the EEC Commission and concerned with agricultural affairs.

But US policy is guided more by self-interest than by the code of conduct tediously worked out over the years by the Tokyo Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Quipped US Agricultural Secretary Brock in Congress in January: "We must teach somebody a lesson."

At that time, Brock knew that his officials were about to land a huge wheat flour deal with Egypt that would cut Western sales to that country by 90 per cent.

The "lesson" Brock taught the EEC in Egypt is only the most spectacular of a series of US reprisals for what the Washington Administration calls the Community's "impermissible" subsidies of farm exports paid out of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) funds.

The fact is that EEC agricultural exporters would be hard pressed to find buyers if they were to offer the goods at prices paid to Community producers, which are 40 per cent above world market prices.

But then, world market prices are determined by the USA: The most important single criterion for the subsidies the CAP pays to exporters is the price on America's domestic market.

Pricing dilemma

These prices, balanced against those of the next most important agricultural exporters (Australia and Canada), account for the difference between world market prices and the higher domestic prices guaranteed by the EEC to its farmers.

EEC exporters can calculate on the basis of internal Community prices because the difference between those and world market prices is made up for by the CAP.

But due to the EEC Commission's extremely cautious periodical price fixing, Community exporters are in no position to undercut US prices without running up losses.

By the same token, US exporters can do exactly this — not directly but via exceptionally soft export credits or by exporting within the framework of non-repayable development aid.

Thus, for instance, US guaranteed American wheat credits — as in the case of Portugal and Zaire recently — have been granted over periods of up to 40 years.

French wheat salesmen therefore stood no chance in Morocco when their US competitors threw in a road and a harbour installation as a bonus to go with their shipments.

Said Brock to a Congressional committee: "What we're talking about here is credits and not subsidies."

But in its "blitzkrieg action" (Bonn



Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff in Cairo the US for the first time also resorted to direct and open subsidies that made the overall price for the one million tons of wheat flour about 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest flour to be had on the market today.

A spokesman for the EEC Commission: "At that price you cannot even buy unharvested grain, let alone flour."

President Reagan's farm exporters have become aggressive lately, as borne out by Department of Commerce Under Secretary Brock who said: "If the Europeans are unable to export without subsidies, let them keep their stuff at home instead of spoiling world markets."

But the EEC Commission figures that America's federal farm subsidies (i.e. without state subsidies) for surpluses amount to 37.6 per cent and are thus in line with the 39.2 per cent subsidies by the EEC and its individual member states.

The Community nations are particularly angered about American accusations that their agricultural policy is unfair and illegal towards America's honest and free-trading farmers.

A paper by the EEC Commission rebuts the American allegations, saying: "On the subject of import restrictions: US criticism of the CAP is ironic because the USA — unlike the EEC — has enjoyed special, temporary, exemptions from GATT rules since 1955 and has not had to abide by GATT regulations governing agricultural goods. Under these exemptions, the USA has been at liberty to apply import restrictions to products which it subsidises, such as cotton, sugar, peanuts and dairy products."

And indeed, the US authorities do not hesitate to close their border to imports from Europe and other countries whenever their own producers chafe under foreign competition. In the past few years, this has applied to cheese, wine and spaghetti.

But by the same token, the Americans raise no end of a ruckus when the Community tries to stop its market from being flooded with American farm products. Thus, for instance, US animal feed (soya bean and maize based) and manioc starch have managed to displace close to half of the Community's feed grain from its own market over the past few years.

Last year, when farm associations — spearheaded by France — called for barriers against further US market shares in Europe in this field, both houses of Congress threatened countermeasures following a motion by representatives from Illinois, the state that houses the two export companies that account for one-quarter of the maize-based animal feed exported to Europe.

The EEC paper: "We are told by the Washington Administration that the USA considers its access to the Community market non-negotiable."

But it was not until the flour coup — the US had meanwhile also started negotiating a subsidised butter deal with Cairo that will make it impossible for

the Community to sell its surplus butter to Egypt — that the otherwise restrained Commission became really angry, saying:

"It is out of the question to re-negotiate the GATT rules governing international trade in agricultural products and the system of export subsidies — especially so shortly after the closing of the Tokyo Round which achieved a long-eluded agreement after years of protracted and tedious negotiations."

"What is more, it seems arbitrary and illogical to criticise the EEC for its export subsidies without examining the export subsidies of the other parties to the GATT agreement, including such US procedures as surplus sales coupled with 'mixed credits' and other interest subsidies."

In the past 18 months, America has initiated eight GATT investigations of EEC agricultural practices, making it clear, according to the Commission paper, that "the USA expects the Community to change its CAP should the investigations show the procedure to be faulty."

US representatives have said that they want to bring about a change in the GATT rules should the investigations arrive at conclusions unfavourable to America. It's like flipping a coin.

Are Wild West rules to predominate on agricultural markets in the future? Both parties, the USA and the EEC, the world's major producers of farm products, are equally responsible for the present clash.

They have brought it about through protectionist subsidies that virtually guaranteed growing surpluses and through their economic and monetary policies that have made it increasingly difficult for buyers to pay for the goods. Secure and guaranteed domestic markets led to growing surpluses and the need to export.

In the past ten years, EEC farm exports have risen by 513 per cent and those of the USA by 536 per cent.

The trouble is that the most important buyer countries, the populous Third World nations and the East Bloc, are in financial trouble. They have suffered most in the areas most likely to enable them to earn foreign exchange with which to pay for agricultural imports due to America's monetary policy and the world-wide recession.

A trade war between such agricultural surplus countries as the USA, the EEC, Canada and Australia would not necessarily result in advantages for the Third World as a whole.

Some of the developing countries, especially in Africa, could derive short-term profits from "the worst and bloodiest of subsidy wars" which the surplus countries are preparing to wage, according to Brussels experts; but temporarily cheaper farm imports would not solve the Third World's food problems.

The reason is that too low prices paid to their own farmers and too low incomes of the urban population would contribute much more to Third World famine than absolute food shortages.

The representative of one West African nation: "A price war between the major surplus countries would wreck our tediously developed self-sufficiency programme."

TRADE

Industry lukewarm towards exhibiting in Japan

Some threshold countries developed to the point where produce enough food for and even export to other nations — such as India and — are also irked by the price of the major producers applies to countries like Argentina on agricultural exports.

A Latin American diplomat says: "No Third World keeps pace with American agricultural investments; we keep pace with their progress. We're falling further behind, to the point where we not only have pushed out of our markets but also out of our nets."

In the current dispute — the response has been so bad that in the time being to America — the Community has virtually been begged to take part, against American accusations, registration time was extended by months until the end of March, arguing that it is only trying to make do with the 8,200 square traditional share of farm exports available will, after all, be taken.

Figures substantiate this: EEC countries have accounted for about ten per cent of farm exports in Bonn. It is the first government the past two decades (15 per cent show to be held in a foreign case of wheat). While the farm exports have remained unchanged, the trade volume has multiplied during the same period with the attendant risks.

Dalsager sees the risks clearly: public relations work in Germany higher the export volume has been neglected. Another is that the more the current cycle in the world markets make itself felt, the more the current cycle in the world markets make itself felt, the more the current cycle in the world markets make itself felt.

While the EEC last season exported 14 million tons of wheat production of 59 million tons, USA exported 49 million tons in 1982, a record for the world.

US production, which grew until the mid-1970s and was rising disproportionately from 1978, increasing by close to 58 million tons while domestic consumption was stagnating or declining.

Small wonder, then, that the USA is prepared to resort to any means to sell its surplus wheat.

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It should be open to the public and exhibit breakthrough technology and present a representative cross-section of quality goods labelled "Made in Germany".

Typically, no industrial association has said it will send a permanent representative to Japan to study now developments and strategies of Japanese competitors.

There is clearly little willingness by German companies to invest in Japan on more than a short-term basis nor is there much evidence of courage to advance into the lion's den.

Many important German companies are virtually unknown in Japan. The public is familiar only with the major automakers, with Solingen cutlery and some popular gift items like Montblanc fountain pens.

Few Japanese have ever heard of a technologically so important company as the German aerospace leader MBB.

Nor do the Japanese know that Germany has a very successful computer company: Nixdorf.

Nobody has heard of Mannesmann. And all the average Japanese knows about Siemens is that company was involved in a graft scandal with the Japanese navy before World War I. Despite its cooperation with the Japanese computer and robot maker Fujitsu, Siemens has fallen behind in that field. Siemens electronics products, though sold under its own name, are largely made with Japanese components. And Japanese who have to see a dentist or stay in a hospital might know that Siemens makes medical equipment.

At least Siemens is one of the participants in Tokyo. MBB should also attend with some of its space and aviation technology (at least with the helicopters it jointly makes with Japan's Kawasaki). There is no need for MBB to exhibit any of its weapons systems.

It would be particularly sensational if MBB and Krauss-Maffei could agree to show their magnet-operated Transrapid train which was first presented in Munich.

Japan's state railway system has for years been working on the development of this type of technology.

Gebhard Hielscher (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 28 March 1983)

Continued from page 3

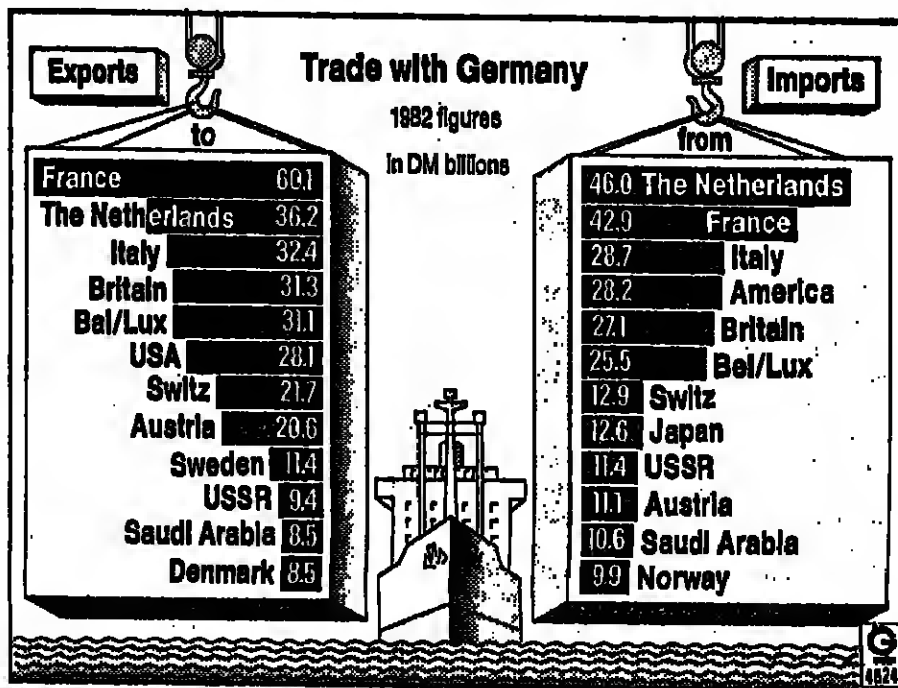
policy, although the chancellor and the foreign minister are planning some rhetoric on this issue.

There is virtually no active Ostpolitik, whose aim is summed up rather generally as "peaceful coexistence and good relations."

Strauss' ideas are clearly in evidence: Deutschlandpolitik is to become a tit-for-tat affair, a policy of nuance with course corrections where needed.

The paper provides a framework tenuously held together by a few basic data.

The biting criticism by the CDU social affairs committee is only too understandable: there are too many catchphrases, with the substance still to be delivered.



Competition puts exports under increasing competition

German companies have remained competitive on world markets despite tougher competition. Long-range prospects are also favourable, according to a DIHT survey of the Chamber of Foreign Trade (AHK).

But the German export industry has become more vulnerable than the survey seems to indicate.

Quite apart from incalculable political risks and protectionist trends, there are weak points that have been disguised by, among other things, the low Deutschmark exchange rate.

The DIHT survey encompassed 42 countries accounting for more than four-fifths of Germany's foreign trade and 90 per cent of its foreign investments.

The main reasons for the competitiveness is the high quality of its products, the Deutschmark exchange rate, and a favourable assortment of goods tailor-made — especially in the capital goods sector — to match the demand on world markets.

Prices of German goods have risen less steeply than those of competing countries.

But Germany's position does not present a uniform picture on all of the world markets.

The improvement is accounted for primarily by the American and a number of other markets in dollar-oriented countries such as Canada, Mexico and Venezuela. The same applies to New Zealand, India and Saudi Arabia.

Granted, a coalition agreement cannot lyricise nor can it be a declaration of love.

The document expresses agreement on a limited business deal with joint liability. It is boring rather than progressive and of an only just tolerable mediocrity that would perhaps have been applicable to normal times.

All that can be said for it is that it does not resort to any kind of political euphoria.

What is articulated is the politically necessary and obvious.

It is a programme that can be termed politically consistent though it has scarcely clear of attributing specific values. It is anything but a political timetable for the year 2000.

Alois Rummel (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 8 April 1983)

Germany's position on European markets has remained largely unchanged, though there are considerable differences from country to country.

While the position of German exporters in France and Britain has improved, it has deteriorated in the Benelux countries.

In Japan and Korea, Germany's position has been declining steeply in the past few years.

German business is coming under increasing pressure from foreign competitors. This applies to both competition from producers in the importing country itself and to foreign competition.

Local competition in Holland, for example, has become stiffer. In addition, German exporters are being thwarted by nationalisation drives and protectionist practices.

Venezuela has introduced protectionist tariffs while France and Britain have embarked on "Buy French" and "Buy British" campaigns.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 25 March 1983)

Level of foreign investment is maintained

German business invested close to DM10bn abroad last year despite the recession at home, according to the Bonn Economic Affairs Ministry.

The lion's share (DM3.275bn) went to the USA, which remains the most important country for German investments abroad.

Last year's DM9.76bn direct investments abroad almost matched the previous year's record figure.

More than DM7.5bn went to industrial countries and DM2.2bn to developing nations.

The USA is followed by Britain (DM1bn), Belgium/Luxembourg (DM750m), Brazil (DM600m) and Holland (DM550m).

Like before, much of the investments abroad was in the road vehicles industry (DM1bn) followed by electrical engineering and banking (DM900m).

Foreign direct investments in the Federal Republic of Germany hit a new record since 1975. The biggest share was accounted for by the USA (DM1.2bn) followed by Britain.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 30 March 1983)

Illiterate: if you can't read this, then that's what you are

Otto works as a dispatcher for a drug company in Berlin. He has to ensure that cartons of drugs go off properly to the various city hospitals. What worries him most is that somebody will discover his problem: Otto is illiterate.

This is a problem he shares in varying degrees with an estimated three million others in West Berlin and West Germany.

They are the people who tell bank tellers or post office clerks that they left their glasses at home or put the right arm in a sling before dealing with the authorities so that they can ask to have the forms filled in for them.

EEC Commission estimates that there are between 10 and 15 million illiterates and semi-illiterates in the Community.

Statistics say nothing about whether this number includes people who can only just write "Love, Erna" on a postcard or whether it includes those who can read but not write.

Literacy drives for adults have been in existence in the Federal Republic since 1980. Mostly they are uncoordinated, working alone. Frequently, the drives are organised by the *Volkschulchule* (a nation-wide adult education organisation), vocational schools and prisons.

Otto, who is in his mid-20s, attends weekly classes held by a private organi-



satlon, *Arbeitskreis Orientierungs- und Bildungshilfe* (AOB) (work group for orientation and education assistance), in Berlin's Kreuzberg district.

The classes are on the fourth floor of a dilapidated old factory. There are six classrooms in which 26 part-time teachers try to teach 122 illiterates the basics of reading and writing — something regular elementary school was unable to teach them for one reason or another.

The teachers use only the morpheme method (MM) in which words are broken down into their smallest meaningful components that are learned like the alphabet. Only 300 morphemes instead of 4,000 words are needed to be able to read and write 80 per cent of an average text.

Monika, 20, is an exemplary student. She is married with one child and has a job as a cleaning woman in an office building.

Her employer has now offered to promote her, but if she accepted she would have to be able to file simple reports.

Peter, 27, who works for the council,

has the same problem. Like his brother, he had a speech impediment as a child. But since his parents could only afford to send one child to a special school, Peter had to go to a normal school.

He learned nothing and remained illiterate. Now, he could get a good job with the trade union; but they do not like the way he mis-spells.

After a few weeks of instruction, the teachers in the Kreuzberg factory become more than just teachers. They turn into friends and helpers. Frequently, they have to take a firm stand when somebody wants to pry his girlfriend out of this "idiotic course" because she would be much more use to him working than battling with the alphabet.

The teachers have published a proper printed booklet entitled "Shopping and What I Have to Know about It. Consumer Education for Adult Illiterates" by Helga Rübsamen and Regina Finke.

Shopping can be a disastrous experience for illiterates — especially when the shelves of a supermarket have been rearranged and familiar items are no longer where they should be. When that happens it is no rarity for somebody to pick up shoe polish in a tube instead of toothpaste.

Newcomers to the courses are encouraged to relate such experiences. In fact, they may talk about everything that moves or troubles them.

The realisation in class that there are others with the same problem gives a sense of security.

The actual teaching is preceded by a preliminary three-month course in which classes of about 15 meet once a week. The aim here is to overcome the feeling of isolation and failure.

This is followed by very small actual two-hour evening classes twice a week to be attended for two to three years.

Some of the pupils come by ear because illiterates have been able to hand driving licenses ever since a court ruled that traffic signs are mere symbols and that signposts giving names of places have no legal relevance in terms of traffic law.

One of the problems with adult literacy education stems from the fact that some local authorities want the pupils to attend a *Volkschulchule* course in the last months of their literacy education.

These courses are widely popular, but those who attend frequently complain that the fees are too high and that they feel overtaxed. And indeed, it was this school in the conventional turned many illiterates into literate.

Another problem is the literacy courses. The first of these held in Kassel was the *Volkschulchule* in the drive is new (financially). The white collar workers union at *Werkzeugmaschinen* (tool machine centre). The Protestant Church said it would examine whether it could help.

The AOB in Kreuzberg gets its money through Section 39 of the Social Welfare Act. But qualification criteria are a problem case.

Section 39 governs welfare for the "therapy of people with disabilities."

Even if the AOB continues down applicants to maintain a number of participants in the courses (most of them make small contributions out of their own pockets) still need DM1500,000 a year to run the operation.

But at present the AOB more than half this amount is virtually no donations.

Schooling for illiterates is headed by the *Volkschulchule* in Bremen, Frankfurt and Munich. In Frankfurt, the Social Welfare pays for individual private teachers provided by schools.

"But the learning process is slow in the Federal Republic," many is also a case of ignoring an existing problem. It is, how long will it take public consciousness to become a social problem that is more curious and peripheral phase wrote the magazine *Welt* for us back in 1981.

It is questionable whether and further education will fight illiteracy because "giving some thought to the adult illiterates are not only for what school was unable to teach them but that school itself had produced this sort of deficiency in spite of the range of instruction."

Otto, who can only guess theses stencilled on the crates of dispatches, would certainly have or two to say on the subject.

Eberhard

MEDICINE

Far from piddling results in hormone research

Prize winner Adolf Butenandt, who began a huge trade in hormones, has turned 80.

It was in the waning 1920s that this trade was set in motion in Berlin. Prompted by Butenandt, the pharmaceutical firm Schering sent out agents to contact and find throughout Europe and buy the urine produced by pregnant mares.

Transported in milk churns painted blue to prevent confusion, some 10,000 litres of horse urine flowed into Berlin every year.

The chain of events ended in Adlerstrasse, a Berlin suburb, in a 20,000-litre vat.

Using steam heat, the liquid that had meanwhile started to decompose was thickened by evaporating its water content — a process that produced an unpleasant stench. In fact, Butenandt and his colleagues were always assured a seat on the city's public transport as everybody gave them a wide berth.

What Butenandt, who was 24 at the time, wanted to achieve with this mammoth and malodorous operation was to isolate hormones.

Delving into hormones was seen as a scientific roulette at the time. Butenandt and his assistant, Erika von Ziegler, risked the game — and won.

The thickened urine concentrate was pressed further to the point where, after two years of tedious work, it yielded a minute quantity of tiny crystals: estrone, the basis of all estrogens, the female sex hormones.

Ten years later, Butenandt was awarded a half share of the Nobel prize for Chemistry. But political circumstances at the time prevented him from collecting the money that went with the prize.

"Money, didn't really matter," says the octogenarian today. And indeed, at that time — some 50 years ago — he was beset by problems that money could not have solved. The question that occupied him was whether the crystals he had distilled after all his work were really the sought-after hormones.

The final proof was provided by the male rats and mice in his institute's basement: When injected with minute amounts of the concentrate, the rodents' mating cycle was set in motion, providing indisputable proof that the crystals in the test tubes were female hormones.

It took another two years before Butenandt came up with yet another success in the hormone field.

Using 15,000 litres of urine from human males, he managed to produce the male hormone androsterone in pure form.

Though nobody at that time thought of such a lucrative and important use of hormones as in the case of the Pill, Butenandt's research career was nevertheless ensured and he had meanwhile married his assistant, Erika von Ziegler.

Even when the hormone boom got off the ground after World War II, Butenandt made no money out of it. Though he had a stake in the Schering

were confabulated by the Allies at a time when the boom was about to set in.

In 1944, Butenandt's Berlin institute was moved to Tübingen; and in 1948, when he turned down an appointment to Basel University, the Tübingen students were so overjoyed as to honour him with a torchlight parade.

Even so, in 1953 he left Tübingen to go to Munich where he was offered excellent research facilities.

He was later appointed head of the Institute for Physiological Chemistry at Munich's Medical School and also became head of the Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry.

He retained his laboratory facilities after retirement in 1972.

After his discovery of hormones, Butenandt caused two more international sensations: In 1959 he succeeded in producing the sex lure of a butterfly, a so-called pheromone that, through the sense of smell, brings males miles. The discovery was later to play an important practical role in agriculture as an insecticide.

In 1960 he became the focal point of the public discussion over university reform in this country.

The writer, Dr Jürgen-Peter Stössel, has written a book on psychosomatic medicine called *Das Menschenmögliche*, to be published this year by Fischer Verlag.

Thure von Uexküll has turned 75. I first met him at the 4th Workshop of the German College for Psychosomatics in Ulm.

This meeting of the college which he founded in 1974 and whose manager he was until 1981 also marked Uexküll's last participation in a scientific event at Ulm University.

The college's basic concept, which he helped draft and ably represented while a professor of internal medicine and psychosomatics at Ulm University from 1967 to 1976, has long been regarded as exemplary in the field of medical training.

Among the salient features of the concept were lecturing at the sickbed and the inclusion of psychological and social subjects in the medical curriculum. This is now required as part of the qualification procedure for doctors that came into force in 1973.

We talked about this when I recently saw him at his Freiburg retirement home. He was instrumental in the introduction of psychosomatic wards at Ulm's University Hospital.

"But since these wards are staffed primarily by psychoanalysts they are not really entitled to bear this description. The wards are essentially psychosomatic wards and research institutes or neurosis clinics. Important though all this might be, for basic research, these wards tend to be isolated from normal clinical work, thus forfeiting the chance provided in Ulm by the establishment of a new scientific-medical academy," he told me.

Initially, there was some experimenting with a departmental system in the field of internal medicine. Though this promotes specialisation, it also calls for cooperation among specialists as part of the daily routine to prevent the individual from losing his overview.

He had meanwhile succeeded Otto Hahn as the president of the Max Planck Society for the Promotion of Science.

In 1967 he warned of a stagnation of research due to shortage of funds.

The dramatic developments at Germany's universities irked this devoted scientist to the point where — in 1969 — he called for better basic research to stem the brain drain.

A heated dispute with various scientific organisations ensued and led to demands for his resignation on the grounds of opposing reforms.

Butenandt refused to resign and, by changing the election procedures for the Max Planck Society Executive Board, he managed to save the Society from those who were bent on destroying it.

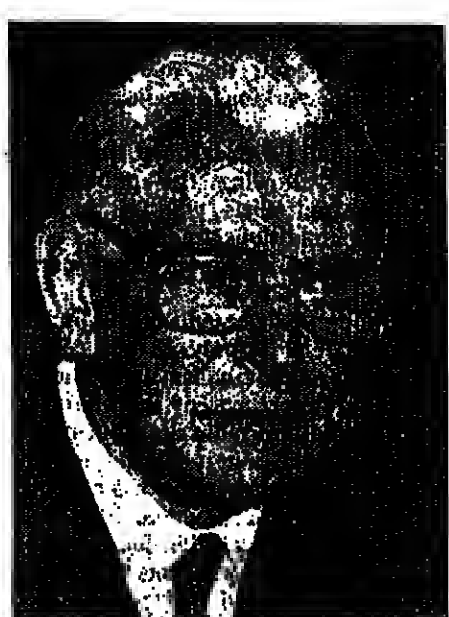
In 1972, he was instrumental in changing the Society's statutes and thus giving younger researchers more say.

In 1978 he said it was most deplorable that the universities permitted themselves to "have the new universal law foisted on them."

As he sees it, the old type of German university with its scientific achievement is gone forever.

Butenandt, who has always been essentially a basic researcher, has nevertheless also appreciated the practical significance of applied research.

He says that progress in basic research must eventually lead to the re-



Adolf Butenandt... always a basic researcher. (Photo: dpa)

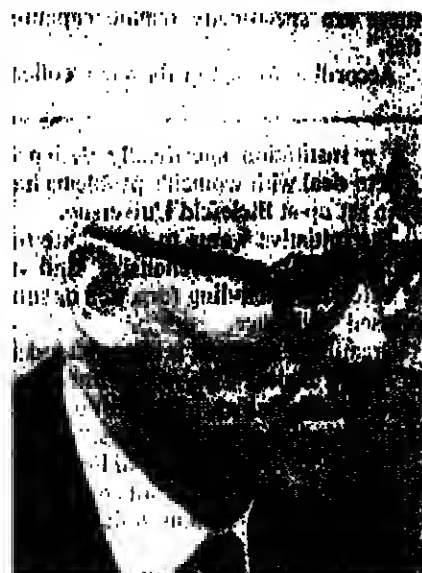
sults' practical application — frequently in the most unexpected way.

This thesis can also be reversed: Neglecting basic research must inevitably lead to a deficit of ideas and this, in turn, must have a disastrous effect on the competitiveness of the nation. This is exactly what was happening today.

Adolf Butenandt has never stopped demanding of students, scientists and universities what he himself has always been prepared to give: performance, single-mindedness of purpose and quality.

Klaus Bruns
(Die Welt, 23 March 1983)

Pioneer in the field of psychosomatics



Thure von Uexküll... battling organisational problems. (Photo: Süddeutscher Verlag)

This new organisational structure raised the standard of specialised research and care for the patient above normal levels; but it did not change the fundamentals of medical work. The doctors still continued to treat the sickness rather than the sick person.

Thure von Uexküll presented a new model for the realisation of a further objective of the reformed university: By institutionalising psychosomatics as part of internal medicine, the physical aspects were not to receive less and the psychological more attention; they were to be integrated as part of the general care for the patient.

The feasibility of this approach was demonstrated in a pilot project in an internal medicine ward at Ulm University Hospital.

The project, headed by Karl Köhle from 1972 to 1979, enjoyed Uexküll's able guidance.

In his eulogy marking Uexküll's 68th birthday in 1976, Köhle paid tribute to his teacher for his attempts "to convince with businesslike arguments in the dispute over university policy. His way of promoting psychosomatic medicine in everyday clinical life is in keeping with the patient's confidence that doctors will not ignore unsubstantiated scientific findings in the long run, thus benefiting the people under their care."

Looking back on his work, Uexküll told me: "We underestimated the opposition and did not provide the necessary contractual safeguards for our reform experiment in a hostile environment."

The difficulties of psychosomatic medicine are not so much due to shortcomings in research (there is ample convincing evidence of the importance of psychological factors in ailments and their therapies); they are primarily due to organisational problems!

But appearances can be deceptive. The internal medicine ward of the District Hospital in Tegernsee, headed by Peter Bayerl since 1978, proves that top-notch physical care for the patient can go hand-in-hand with psychosomatic care — and not only at university hospitals.

Since the German College for Psychosomatics promotes such efforts, Thure von Uexküll suggested that a committee of experts evaluate the work at the Tegernsee Hospital — especially in view of the fact that Bayerl had been given notice without mentioning a reason.

In mid-February, Uexküll wrote to the district commissioner, Wolfgang Gröbl, sending him the committee's report to the effect that the discontinuation of the Tegernsee project would cause an irreplaceable loss and recommending that Dr Bayerl's contract be extended.

Jürgen-Peter Stössel
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 March 1983)

Was ereignet sich in Deutschland?
Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt?
Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen DIE WELT, Deutschlands größte, überregionale Tages- und Wochenzeitung.

Que se passe-t-il en Allemagne?
Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-elle le monde?
Vous trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quotidien allemand indépendant, superrégional et économique.

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Como vê a Alemanha o mundo?
As respostas a estas perguntas encontrarão na DIE WELT, o diário independente, superrregional e económico da Alemanha.

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ABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In Genf spielt Moskau auf Zeitgewinn. USA enttäuscht

Die Welt ist eine Zeitung, die sich mit den wichtigsten Ereignissen der Welt beschäftigt. Sie ist eine Zeitung, die sich mit den wichtigsten Ereignissen der Welt beschäftigt. Sie ist eine Zeitung, die sich mit den wichtigsten Ereignissen der Welt beschäftigt.

Writers in exile

Continued from page 11

literature powerless." "It will always be exiled, whether abroad or at home."

Hans-Albert Walter is undoubtedly right when, at the start of his 6-volume presentation of German literature in exile (not yet completed, J. B. Metzler Verlag, Stuttgart) he explains "that the political and social developments which led to emigration from Germany had set in before 1933, and... that the impact of this period will be felt long after 1949/1950."

Numerous statements by the writers in question confirm this.

And what was the situation in 1945?

"Our emigration has just begun that the war is over," says Oskar Graf.

The boom period for the German authors in exile during the 1930s cannot hide this fact.

This sudden interest began in the 1930s (after 20 years of indifference) and brought to light a vast amount of scientific treatises and literary works during the war period.

"Our best client is posterity's conscience," Hans Sahl wrote in New York, forty years after emigration from his native Germany.

Manfred

(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 31 March 1983)

A special Bundestag commission has investigated the role of women journalists working for radio and television.

The analysis underlined the importance of showing the public how women journalists work, what their working conditions are like in an effort to do help more women enter journalism.

Although 52 per cent of the population are female, only 33 per cent of those entering journalism are women.

Only 17 per cent of the editors in print media and radio are women; five per cent of the editors-in-chief are; and no single daily newspaper has a woman in the top editorial position.

98.5 per cent of the commentators and foreign correspondents working for the ARD broadcasting channel are men. Even women's magazines such as the popular *Brigitte* are run by men.

Many women fall by the wayside in the struggle to get to the top.

In a study conducted by Irene Neverla, Gerda Kanzeleiter and a number of other women from the University of Munich an effort is made to discover why.

The study deals with the situation of female journalists and is to be published soon.

You don't need to study or undergo any special kind of training to get into journalism.

This is a factor of uncertainty for many women, many of them just slipped to the job as it were.

Many mothers of women journalists have a university education and the fathers of many were self-employed. This is less the case with male journalists.

Many women get into journalism via freelance activities, this being the only way to combine their job and their private life — which usually means their family.

This is a particularly difficult task in this job as journalists are often required to work in the evening and must as it were be constantly available.

This would suggest why only 25 per cent of the women journalists have children compared with 57 per cent for their male colleagues; 30 per cent of female journalists live alone. These are statistics from a *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* (WDR) survey.

Forty two per cent of the women, as opposed to 72 per cent of men, state that they find it easy to combine their work and their family life.

Those women who manage to get a foot inside the journalistic door often get no further than the low-prestige departments, and are very rarely serious candidates for editors-in-chief.

The Neverla/Kanzeleiter study reveals these employment statistics for the broadcasting channels ARD (excluding SR and SFB), ZDF and RIAS: female journalists for politics, economics, sport and current affairs, 9 per cent (TV, 8 per cent); for culture, education and social affairs, 26 per cent (TV, 11 per cent); for light entertainment and music, 13 per cent (TV, 16 per cent).

The daily newspaper on which research was carried out didn't have one female political journalist and, of the total of 18 women journalists, eight worked for the local and regional section.

Here, they are responsible for the traditional women's subjects, such as health, consumer questions, social issues, the church, culture and of course fashion.

Many had not chosen these fields themselves but had virtually been put there by their male colleagues.

One participant at a "Women in the

SOCIETY

Why women journalists find it hard to make the grade

Media seminar in Hagen characterised her male colleagues and the "mutual cooperation" as follows: "Getting the come-on, vanity, showing-off, jokes, alcohol, playing Skat (a popular German card game), broken-down relationships."

The study confirmed the male will to reach the top and the fear of success on the part of the women.

It would seem as if all the men are just waiting in their starting holes and raring to go.

Neverla/Kanzeleiter and the other members of the research team gained the impression that men accept the price of success without thinking.

It was not clear whether women actually rejected such a career outright because success was too difficult or whether they are not willing to adjust and run the risk of being corrupted by success.

Of the 98 male and female journalists covered by the study, 75 per cent of the men and only 40 per cent of the women claimed to be interested in assuming top management functions.

"Women do not feel at ease in privileged positions."

Some of the participants at the Hagen conference then revealed a typical reaction: they regarded it as important for women to take on top jobs, but they did not like the idea of doing so themselves.

According to the Neverla/Kanzeleiter report, if women want to be successful they have to overcome their subjective fears and also set aside the "clearly biologically influenced prejudice that there are specifically female capabilities."

According to one of the male colleagues interviewed, for example, women are "more subject to fluctuations in their abilities than men, that's quite understandable, obvious."

Others feel that women are "unobjective," "simply more sensitive," "don't get so involved in certain editorial tasks" and do not "have as much slyling power" as men.

This is particularly the case when women are asked to "sacrifice their time."

One TV director commented: "A woman just isn't really suited for this TV business — you can quote me word-for-word here. A woman is just too involved in her own affairs. She is hardly able to form the editorial circles and teams needed. She wants to do everything herself."

The interviewer drew these conclusions from these opinions: "If women had the qualifications and capabilities then they would be able to get in to top positions."

"Such a formulation implies that women can usually be expected not to have such qualifications, whereas the latter are almost automatically expected for men."

If it really is so difficult for women in general to climb up the career ladder in this profession, you would expect the female "loners" to club together and try for greater success.

However, this is where we come across another difficulty: the relationship between the female journalists is not always marked by solidarity. Competition is fast to gain the upper hand.

Many of the participants at the seminar told tales of intrigue, gossip, "male" behaviour, urroguance, envy and mistrust.

unlongside the many positive ones.

To really remain a woman supporting the women's movement, meeting many female journalists is most difficult.

In the Neverla/Kanzeleiter study, male journalists were asked to give their opinions on the women's movement.

Most said that it was a good but that anti-male excesses and a dual way in which demands were made were much too exaggerated. It's foreing men on to the defensive.

Although the women perceive themselves to be emotionally stronger, they would appear to share the responsibility for men with a network of "social partnership."

This dissociation from the movement would indicate a purely political movement.

Despite many excesses of experience made with other journalists, the participants at the seminar agreed that more women should come involved in journalism.

"People (men) have got to realise that we exist, so that there is a balance between official policies and everyday life can no longer be ignored."

It's about time that "subtle" dealt with from a woman's point of view. But the chances of success are, however, pretty poor.

The percentage share of female journalists represented in three different stations of differing sizes decreased between 1949 and 1979.

Although the number of female journalists increased, the percentage share of women in editorial positions remained low.

Any cut-backs in this field, hit the women first.

Barbel D... 11 Frankfurt Rundschau, 25 Nov.

The Female is under closer scrutiny

The Bielefeld Initiative works in close cooperation with other women's initiative groups, both on a national and international level.

It advises those seeking information, helps prepare seminars, put together material for theses and provides job contacts.

Following these first three years, there will be an assessment of the progress made and the decision on the future of the university group will be taken.

Such research on the situation of women finds its origins in the political context of the New Women's Movement and has become particularly accepted in the USA and in Britain.

Content, therefore, is linked to the change in the female awareness of her situation in society and the changes in the status of women in everyday life.

The demand for research dealing with the problems facing women dates back to the 18th century.

However, it took until the second half of the 19th century, a period in which women began organising themselves in various associations, before these demands emerged in the shape of a civil force.

The universities were gradually led to abandon their anti-female bias. Those women who began to study and later actually teaching in universities found themselves confronted with rigid scientific concepts and a male behaviour.

They realised how strongly the methods and content of learning, the usually subordinate position of women in the academic world and their extreme under-representation in research prevented the emergence of a new self-awareness of women of a possible specific role as female scientists.

Admission of women to universities and educational facilities was not enough to guarantee emancipation.

The actual approach to scientific research had to be changed in order to be able to find answers to the questions which have arisen from the women's movement.

This already led during the first decades of this century to a growing awareness of women in universities designed to reflect upon the oppression which they are subjected to.

Topics began to be discussed which had up to that time either been ignored or dealt with in a distorted way.

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 26 Nov.)

THE LAW

Lock your doors folks, here comes the Dortmund police force

Police in Dortmund have developed an unenviable reputation for corruption. Policemen at all levels have been involved in crime.

One: The radio at police headquarters cracked: "We've arrived at the scene of the burglary. Send a van."

The squad at the burgled Dortmund electronics shop was too late to catch the burglars who fled, leaving the stolen goods — radios, stereo sets, video recorders and TV sets — on the loading platform.

When the extra men arrived in the van they were told to push off again. Leave the van because the policeman on the scene would like to watch for any burglars who might have been behind.

Once rid of their colleagues, they fled the van with the haul and took it to a safe place: home.

Case two: A handful of off-duty policemen in plain clothes entered a house occupied by squatters and started beating up everybody.

Men were pulled by their hair, men were pushed down the stairs and a visiting policeman injured to the point where he had to be hospitalised for weeks.

The crews of several patrol cars culminated in the neighbourhoods lingered for a long time and then drove off again.

Case three: A Dortmund citizen wanted to get rid of two tramps sleeping off in a nearly completed building. He was met with a bucket of cold water. But the three policemen who were on the scene had a better idea.

"We'll take care of it," said one of them. He drew his chemical mace and the two tramps straight in the face.

A doctor later diagnosed eye and face injuries.

Incidents like these have blackened the image of the Dortmund police to such an extent that businessmen now make a point of telling their employees to lock their doors.

Police officers, telling them that they are not prepared to take video sets and payment for goods sold.

A recent court case involving a robbery in a jewellery shop, the defending lawyer in all seriousness suggested that the stolen items be looked for in police cars.

The public's wariness of seeking police protection is justified by the growing number of police officers answering the call in court. And — a novelty in many — the officers in the dock get the blame.

In the western districts of the city, those who raided the houses occupied by squatters and those who helped themselves to the electronic equipment received suspended prison sentences of several months because the courts felt that a mere fine was not enough.

People in the western districts of the city have for years been warning each other to keep an eye on their possessions after a burglary even if policemen are on hand to guard the goods.

It was not until last year when the public prosecutor's office obtained warrants for police homes that the public realised the extent to which the police were justified.

The researchers came up with stolen goods, cash, watches, bird cages, musical instruments, electrical appliances and alcohol.

Who would have thought that the burglars whom neighbours had observed in a shop would get no more than a friendly greeting from the summoned patrol car crew and be left alone to get on with the job?

The men in the patrol car realised that the burglars were colleagues of theirs and once they were told that "everything's under control," they returned to headquarters.

The burglars continued to clean up in peace, secure in the knowledge that they belonged to what one prosecutor called a "cohesive and corrupt group."

There must have been many situations since 1977 when the police formed a special squad to fight street crime in Dortmund's west.

Policemen are said to have stood guard with their weapons drawn to enable their criminal friends to burgle in peace — naturally expecting part of the loot as protection money.

Only once the burglars were away and safe did police work take its normal bureaucratic course, clues having been carefully removed by experts.

Forty one officers have come under suspicion since last November. The investigation of 20 of them has been discontinued. The rest are likely to be charged soon.

Eleven have come under particularly serious suspicion. They are alleged to have committed many thefts in the course of duty over the past five years.

Six are now in custody pending trial and five arrest warrants have been suspended on stringent conditions.

The trial of the first two of these police officers — who were charged with grand larceny — shows how much theft is taken for granted in the force.

After a burglary in a supermarket, the first thing the two officers who were called in to investigate did was to help themselves — one to a bottle of Greek brandy and the other to a bottle of vodka.

Asked what made them do it, one of the policemen answered: "It's customary."

They hid the stolen bottles under



their jackets because "it wouldn't look so good to be seen running around with a bottle in hand."

One of the co-defendants, argued that they would have been given a bottle of alcohol anyway because that was the custom. So what was wrong with helping themselves?

The judges saw it differently and gave each of the accused an eight-month suspended sentence and a fine of DM2,000.

North Rhine-Westphalia's Interior Minister, Herbert Schnoor (SPD), said in a TV interview that "we must accept the fact that the change of values in our society as a whole, as with regard to property, has not passed by the police force."

In an aside, he added: "What we need is a police force capable of acting on its own initiative."

He has exactly that — especially in Dortmund — though of course not the way he meant it. There can be no denying that Dortmund police officers showed initiative when, in their free time, drunk and without orders, they proceeded against the squatters in case two.

There was a whole group of them but only two had the misfortune of having been on so many official raids against squatters and demonstrators as to be instantly identified and subsequently charged: senior police officer Dietmar Weist, in charge of the central precinct, and Commissar Michael Murawski, deputy head of a task force.

They were given four-month suspended sentences. The judge accepted as a mitigating circumstance that they had had frequent brushes with squatters and used their raid to rid themselves of their frustrations.

The press officer at police headquarters now routinely lists the many disciplinary proceedings against the black sheep in the force. There are 17 formal disciplinary proceedings in progress against alleged police thieves and fence.

Some have had their salaries cut to up to 40 per cent, and the three police officers who used their chemical mace on the tramps have been suspended from duty pending the appeal of their court sentences.

One officer who, last December, came under suspicion of pimping and is

now being tried has been suspended from duty on full pay.

Only officers Weist and Murawski are still on full duty. Weist lost his position as head of the central precinct. But Murawski is still deputy head of his task force because it appears that Police President Wolfgang Manner cannot manage without him.

Only ten days after the attack on the squatters and long before the wounds of the injured had healed, Murawski was put in charge of security for a major soccer game.

Commented Manner in his local press: "There's nobody else of his calibre."

Ingrid Müller-Münch (Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 March 1983)

Shooting deaths: should officers be armed?

A 14-year-old boy was recently shot dead by police after he had forced his way at night into a youth centre in Gauting, Bavaria.

The incident was so grotesque that it is impossible to give the police the benefit of the doubt.

There was nothing that could even remotely have resembled a self-defence reaction.

Even if the boy had been a real criminal, he was in an enclosed space. All the police had to do was to wait for him to come out again or summon help.

And even if the boy had been hailed by the police (why wasn't he?) and had not responded, there was no reason to shoot.

And if he had started to cause trouble inside the building, there would still have been no reason to shoot.

The shooting had to be done through a window, making it impossible to aim to incapacitate rather than kill.

There have been more such macabre examples of unwarranted use of police weapons.

In Hamburg, on 18-year-old youth who could at most have been suspected of being a car thief was shot dead at point-blank range after he had already been arrested. And in Augsburg the indiscriminate use of weapons led to the death of a drunk driver.

What these incidents have in common is the fact that the use of the weapon was out of proportion to the "crime" and had nothing to do with self-defence.

What happened was that the pistol simply overcompensated for its user's helplessness.

There are those who will point to the inadequate training of young police officers and to unclear regulations on the use of arms.

But even should there be a kernel of truth in such arguments, they miss the core of the problem: it is simply impossible to arm a huge number of policemen and expect them all to show a sense of responsibility.

This is not directed against individual police officers but is meant to point to the fact that the very law of averages such a system must lead to deadly mistakes.

Before going into the pros and cons in the controversy over the justification to "shoot to kill," experience shows that we should weigh the necessity of having an armed police force as against the possibility of a "controlled disarmament move."

Robert Leich (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 March 1983)

Moscow and missiles

Continued from page 2

would seem inevitable in such an eventuality, the Soviets will be disappointed, just as they were with the outcome of the West German elections in March.

It would hardly be surprising if they are banking on a Democratic victory during the US elections in 1984.

Yet again, they may have to hide their disappointment. And, in the final analysis, if they take their own military arguments seriously they must soon answer the question whether they would prefer 54 or 27 or no Pershings to 108 — and if so, how many SS-20s they would be willing to "sacrifice" to reach such an agreement.

In this sense, the argument that the closer the date of deployment gets, the

greater the willingness of the Soviets to compromise will become is indeed correct.

This compromise, however, must be achieved soon after the Geneva talks reconvene at the end of May.

This presupposes that the Western concepts have taken clear shape by then and that negotiations keep moving between spring and late autumn.

It will be virtually impossible to obtain concessions from the Russians if the Pershings are already part of the landscape.

This would trigger off the "hour of the counter measures" — the crisis hour, which nobody dare desire.

Theo Sommer (Die Zeit, 8 April 1983)